

# BookletChart<sup>M</sup>

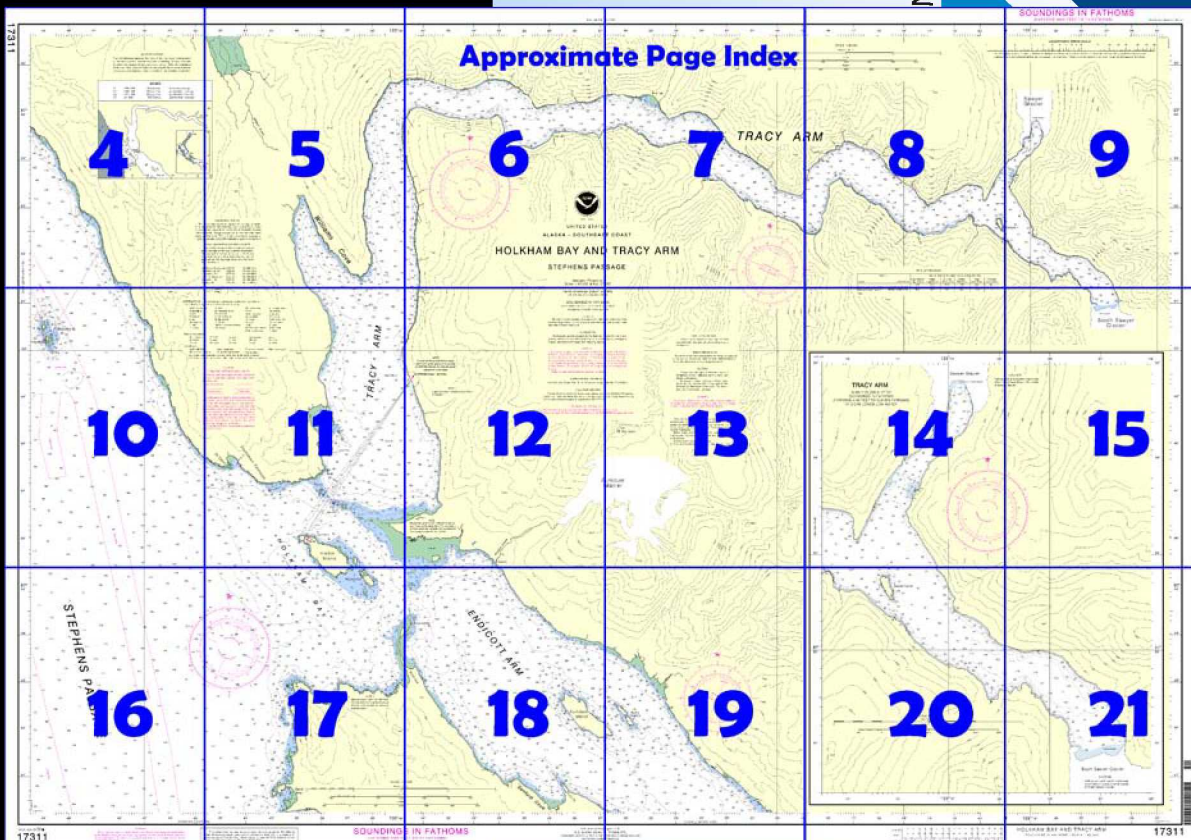
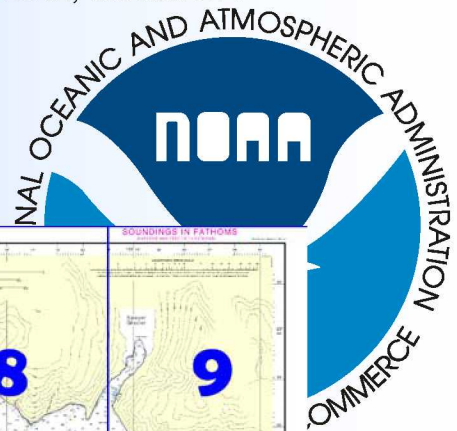
## Holkham Bay and Tracy Arm

(NOAA Chart 17311)

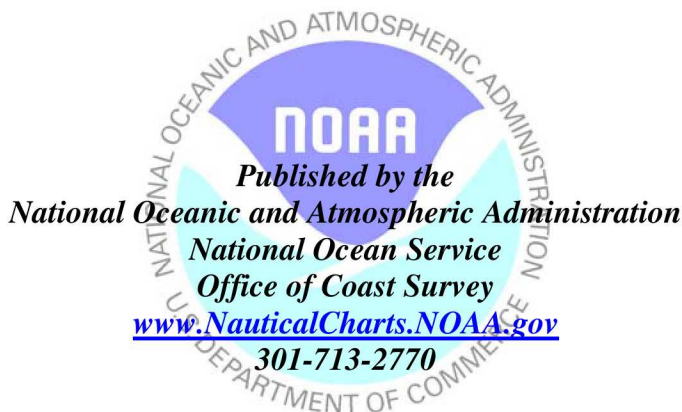


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

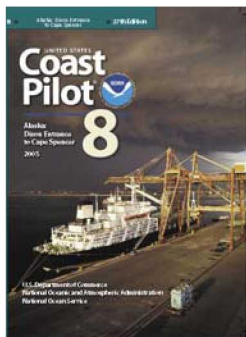
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



#### **[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 9 excerpts]**

(12) **Glacial ice** in varying quantities is prevalent in Icy Strait and Cross Sound throughout the year. The ice comes from Glacier Bay, and most of it is usually found at Glacier Bay entrance and from there to Inian Islands. It is quite thick in Cross Sound, and ice has been seen 10 to 15 miles seaward of Cape Spencer and as far E as Point Augusta. The pieces are large enough to make them dangerous to navigation. Ice at times piles up heavily along the shore from Point Adolphus

to Eagle Point.

(71) **Holkham Bay** is an inlet, with two extensive arms, on the E side of Stephens Passage, about 8.5 miles NE of Point Hugh Light and about 28 miles N of Five Finger Light. The water in both arms is very deep, in some places more than 200 fathoms. In both arms the shores are steep and high.

(88) **Tracy Arm**, the N arm of Holkham Bay, takes a general N direction for 9 miles and then turns E 16 miles to its head, where two large glaciers, Sawyer and South Sawyer, discharge into salt water. The arm is often clogged by small icebergs for several miles, and great care is needed in navigating the ice field. Both glaciers, **Sawyer Glacier** and **South Sawyer Glacier**, can be very active, and huge blocks of ice fall off their faces into very deep water. These can generate waves that have been observed as high as 25 feet; however, a small boat can ride the waves safely if it keeps a few miles distance from the glacier face and avoids getting packed in the ice flow. It is recommended that vessels use extreme caution and avoid navigating in proximity to the glacier faces. In the N branch of Tracy Arm, which extends from **Sawyer Island** (57°52'45"N., 133°11'25"W.) to Sawyer Glacier, there is a shoal area on the E side of the arm which reaches a minimum depth of 0.8 fathom at MLLW and extends to 57°53'44"N., 133°10'51"W. (about 300 yards from a waterfall on shore). Caution is advised in this area. Tracy Arm, with its deep water, numerous waterfalls, and bold shores, is one of the outstanding fjords of SE Alaska.

(89) The entrance to the arm is about 1.75 miles wide. The navigable channel, only 0.4 mile wide, has a depth of 6½ fathoms and is marked by two unlighted buoys, a **215°** lighted range on the NE end of Harbor Island, a light on the E shore of the arm, and heavy kelp beds in the summer on the SE side. Both the buoys and lighted ranges are seasonal. The buoys may become submerged during periods of strong current. Tidal swirls, in conjunction with very strong currents, will be met in the entrance except at slack water. Caution should be used when transiting this area due to large pieces of grounded ice or moving through the entrance with the current.

(90) **Williams Cove**, a deepwater anchorage with constricted swinging room and hard bottom with patches of mud, is at the head of a large bight on the W side of Tracy Arm about 6 miles above the entrance to the arm. An anchorage for small boats in 5 fathoms, rocky bottom, is reported available in the small bight on the W side of the arm, about 2 miles above the entrance. A rock awash is about 0.2 mile SE of the entrance to the small bight. To enter Tracy Arm, pass N of Harbor Island, pick up the **215°** lighted range astern, and pass between the rocky shoal on the NW side and the shoal water on the SE side of the entrance. Thence steer for the daybeacon on the E shore of Tracy Arm and proceed in midchannel in the arm; the chart is the guide.

(91) **Midway Islands** are two small, sparsely wooded islets, 16 miles N of Point Hugh and 2 miles off the E shore of Stephens Passage. Rocks, awash at highest tides, are between them, with deep water close-to. A ledge extends about 0.2 mile S from the S islet, which is marked by **Midway Islands Light** (57°50'12"N., 133°48'51"W.), 83 feet (25.3 m) above the water and shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark.

(92) **Twin Point**, a narrow wooded point with steep rocky shores, the more northerly of two similar points, is on the W side of Stephens Passage, about 7.5 miles NW of Midway Islands Light.

(93) **Station Point**, about 6 miles to the N of Twin Point, is wooded and rises to a knob 1.4 miles inshore. A small wooded islet 105 feet high is 300 yards off the point. The bight, about 0.5 mile S of the islet, is used as a fair-weather anchorage by small craft.

(94) **South Island**, about 2 miles SE from Station Point, is wooded. Reefs extend 50 to 100 yards from its shores, except at the SE end, where a reef extends about 0.5 mile SE. Two small wooded islets are close to the point to the SW of South Island. Anchorage in 14 fathoms, sticky bottom, has been found to the W of South Island. In the bight to the S of the small islets, small craft can find fair-weather anchorage.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

**NOTE B**  
Glaciers deposit ice which drifts from Holkham Bay into Stephens Passage. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme caution.

**NOTE C**  
Lights and buoys maintained from May 1 to October 1.

**NOTE**  
To activate Tracy Arm Sector Light, transmit 5 carrier pulses in 5 seconds on VHF-FM Channel 65. Aid will remain lighted for 10 minutes.

**CAUTION**  
Falling rock and debris make near shore transit hazardous in the vicinity of Sawyer Glacier.

**CAUTION**  
**SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES**  
Chartered submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

----- Pipeline Area -----  
----- Cable Area -----

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.  
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

**Mercator Projection**  
**Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 57° 50'**  
**North American Datum of 1983**  
(World Geodetic System 1984)  
**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
**AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER**

**NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**  
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. Robert Barron, AK	KZZ-87	162.450 MHz
Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I., AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I., AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Juneau, AK	WXJ-25	162.55 MHz

**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

**WARNING**  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

**CAUTION**  
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.  
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.  
Station positions are shown thus:  
○ (Accurate location)      ○ (Approximate location)

**SOURCE DIAGRAM**  
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey, and National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and Summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

**NOTE A**  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers In Anchorage, Alaska.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

**CAUTION**  
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

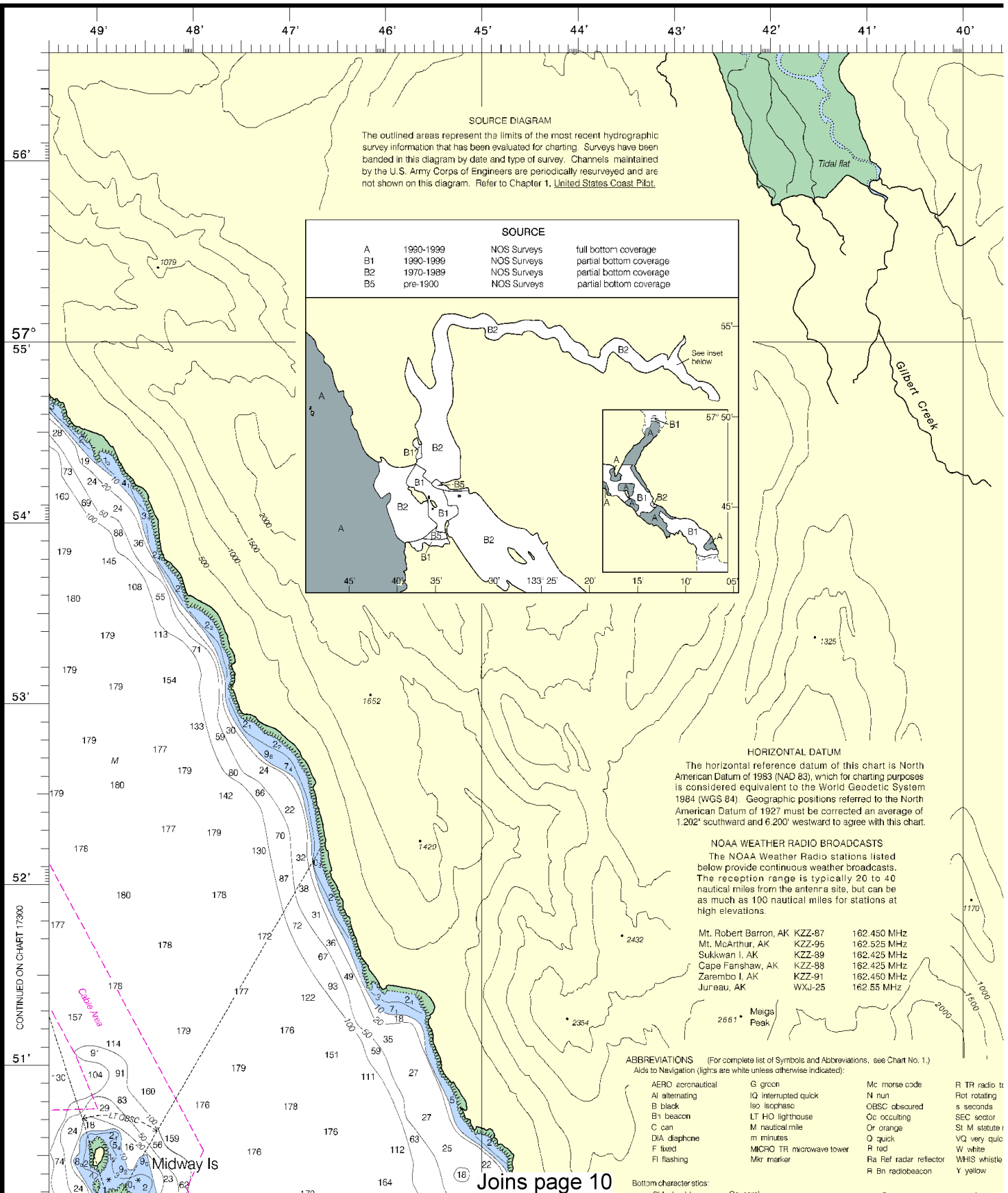
**COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)**  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

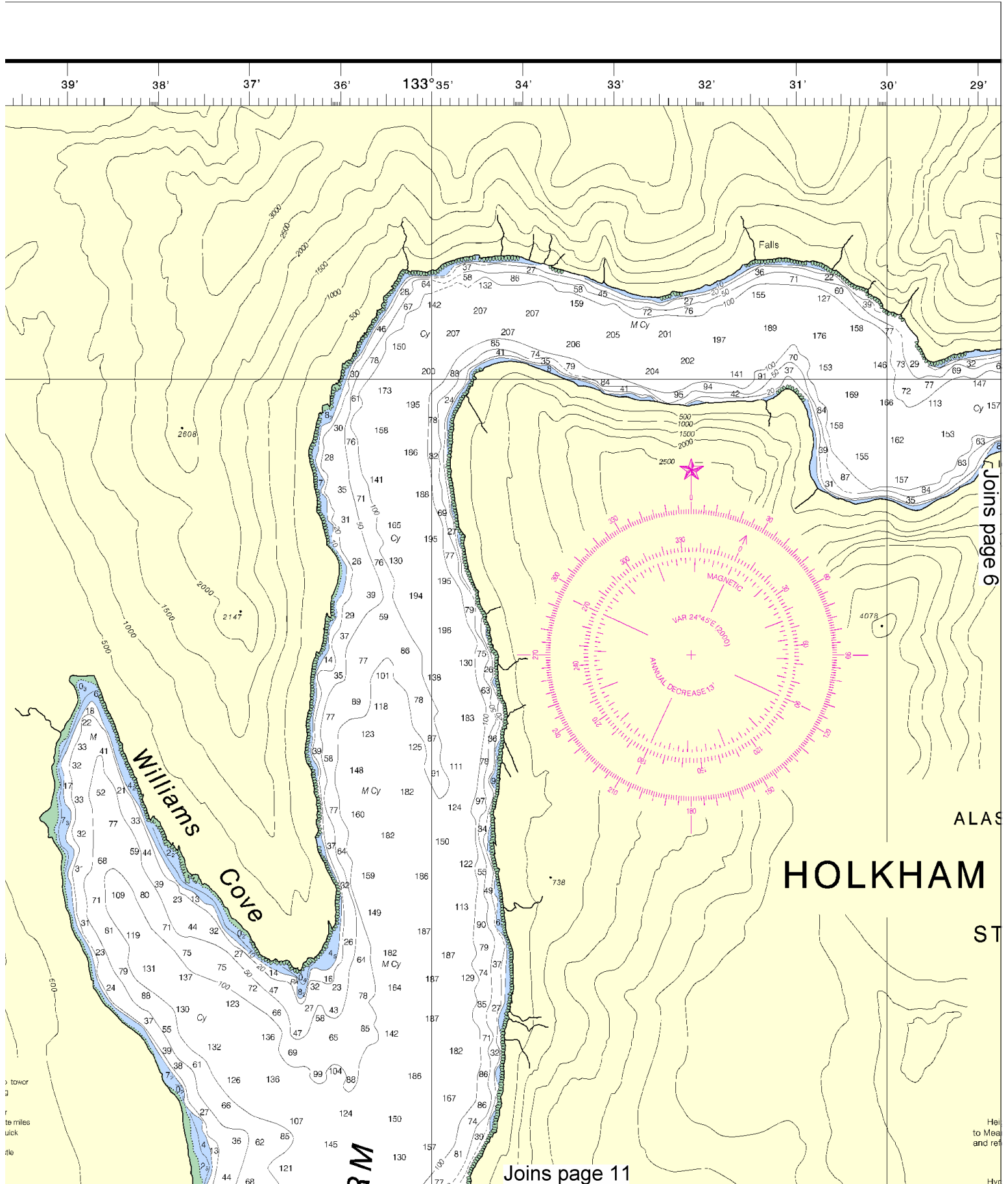
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)				
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):				
AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower	
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N run	Rot rotating	
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds	
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector	
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles	
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick	
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white	
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle	
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow	
Bottom characteristics:				
Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sn shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky
Miscellaneous:				
AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged	
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported		
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.				
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.				

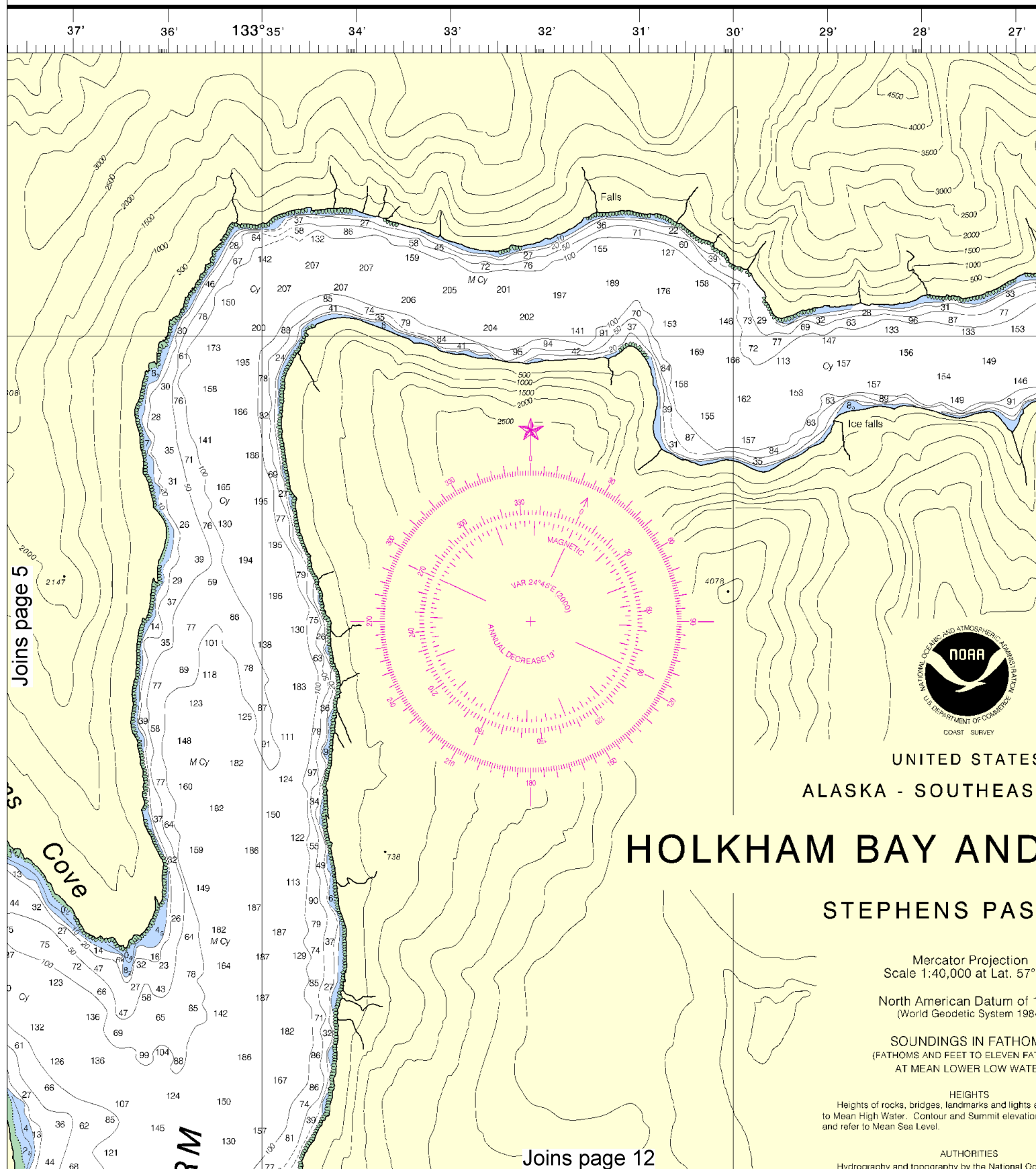
TIDAL INFORMATION							
Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)					
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Diurnal Tide Level	Mean Tide Level	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
Holkham Bay, Wood Spit	(57°43'N/133°35'W)	15.4	14.5	7.7	8.0	1.5	----
Sawyer Island, Tracy Arm	(57°52'N/133°11'W)	15.8	14.9	7.9	8.2	1.6	----

(400)





This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
 The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and  
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



6

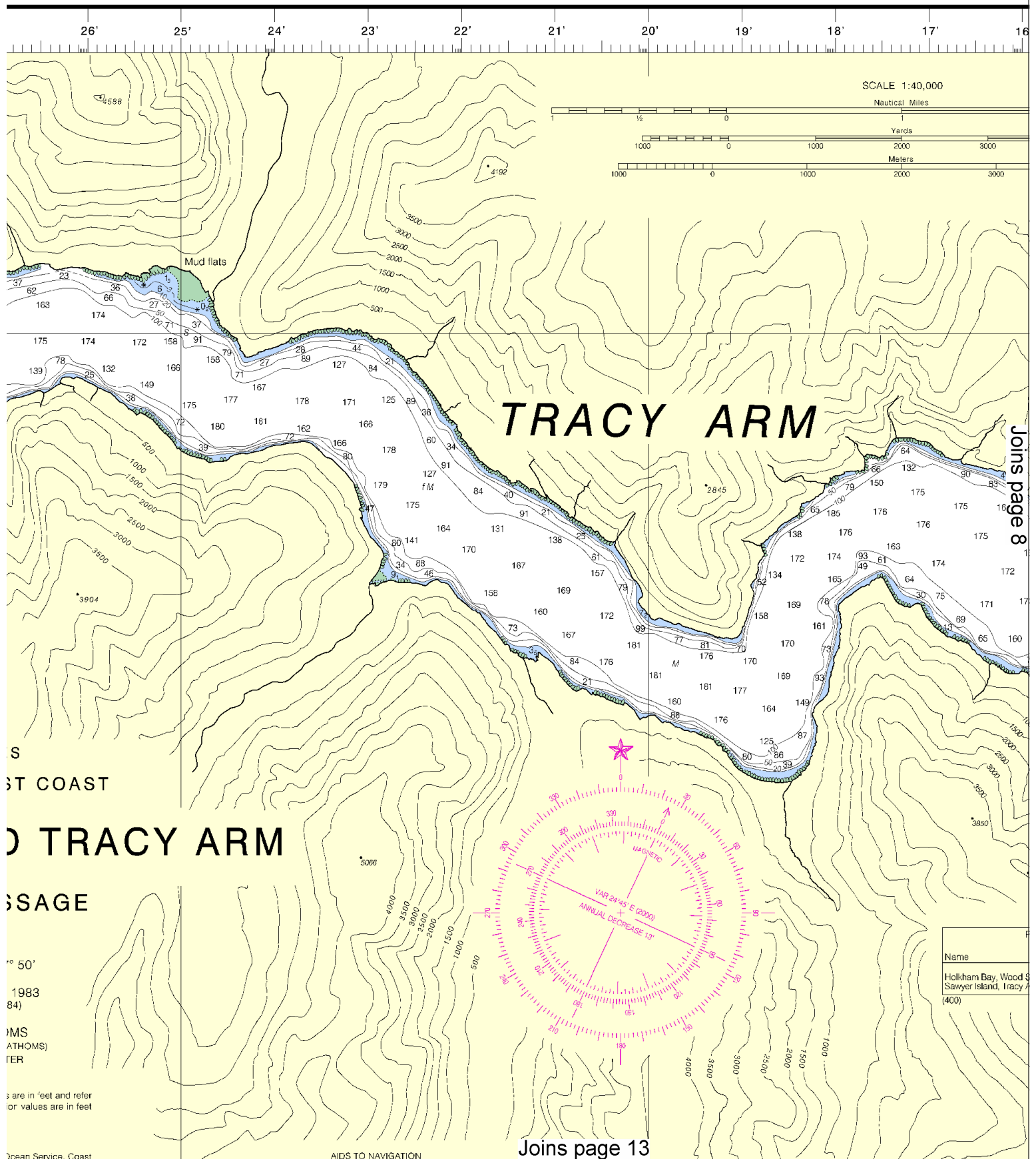


Printed at reduced scale.

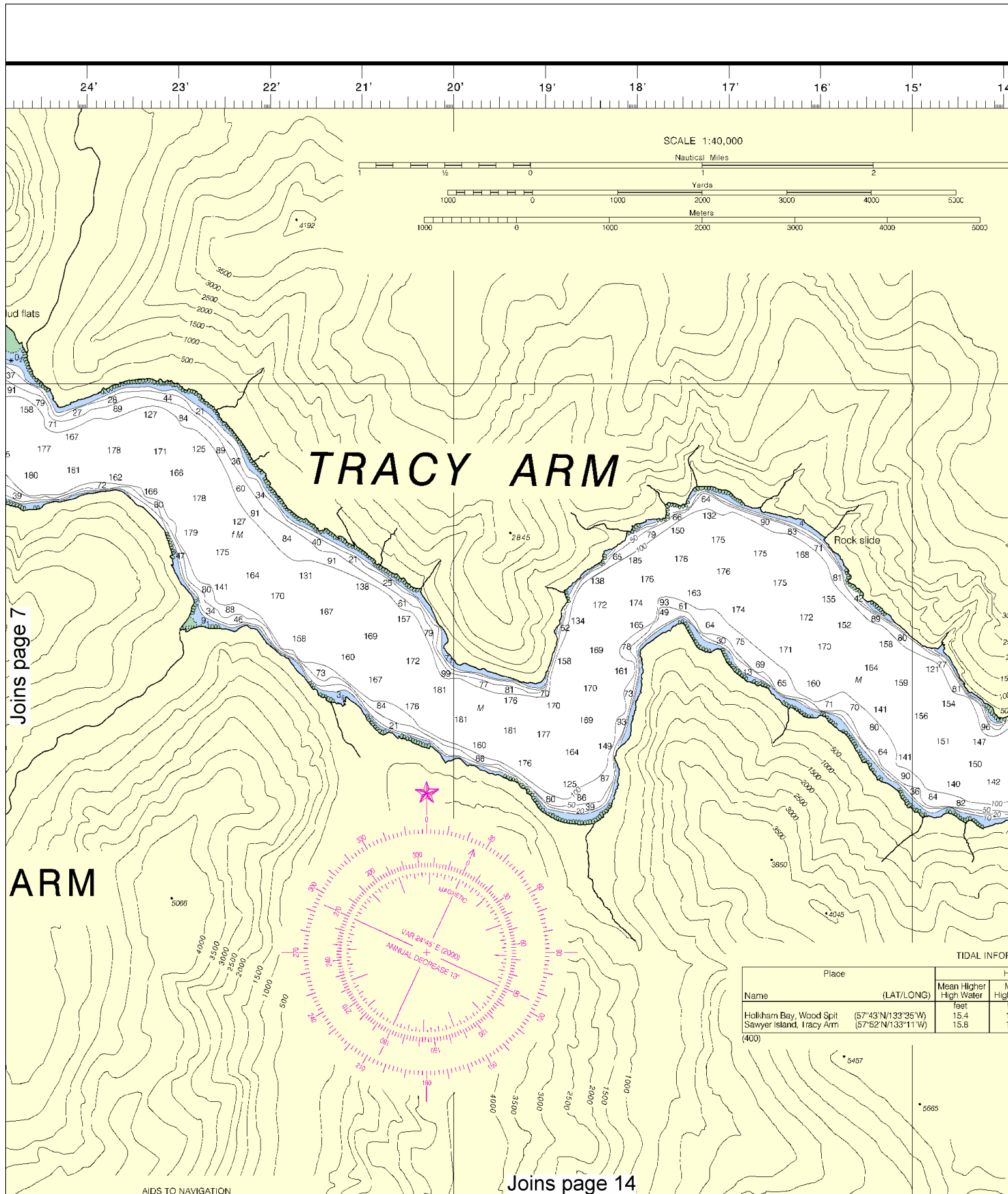
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.



8



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

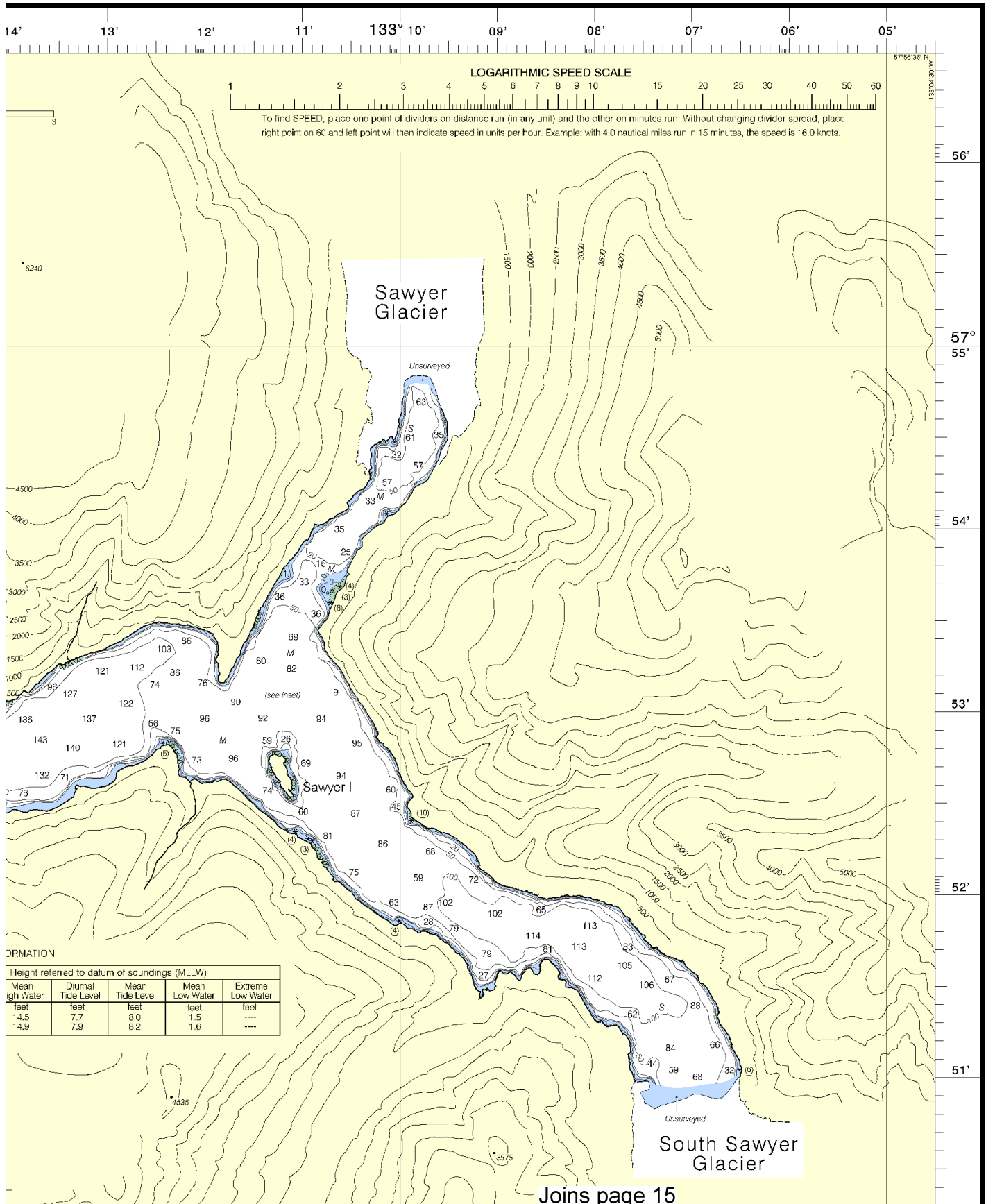
See Note on page 5.



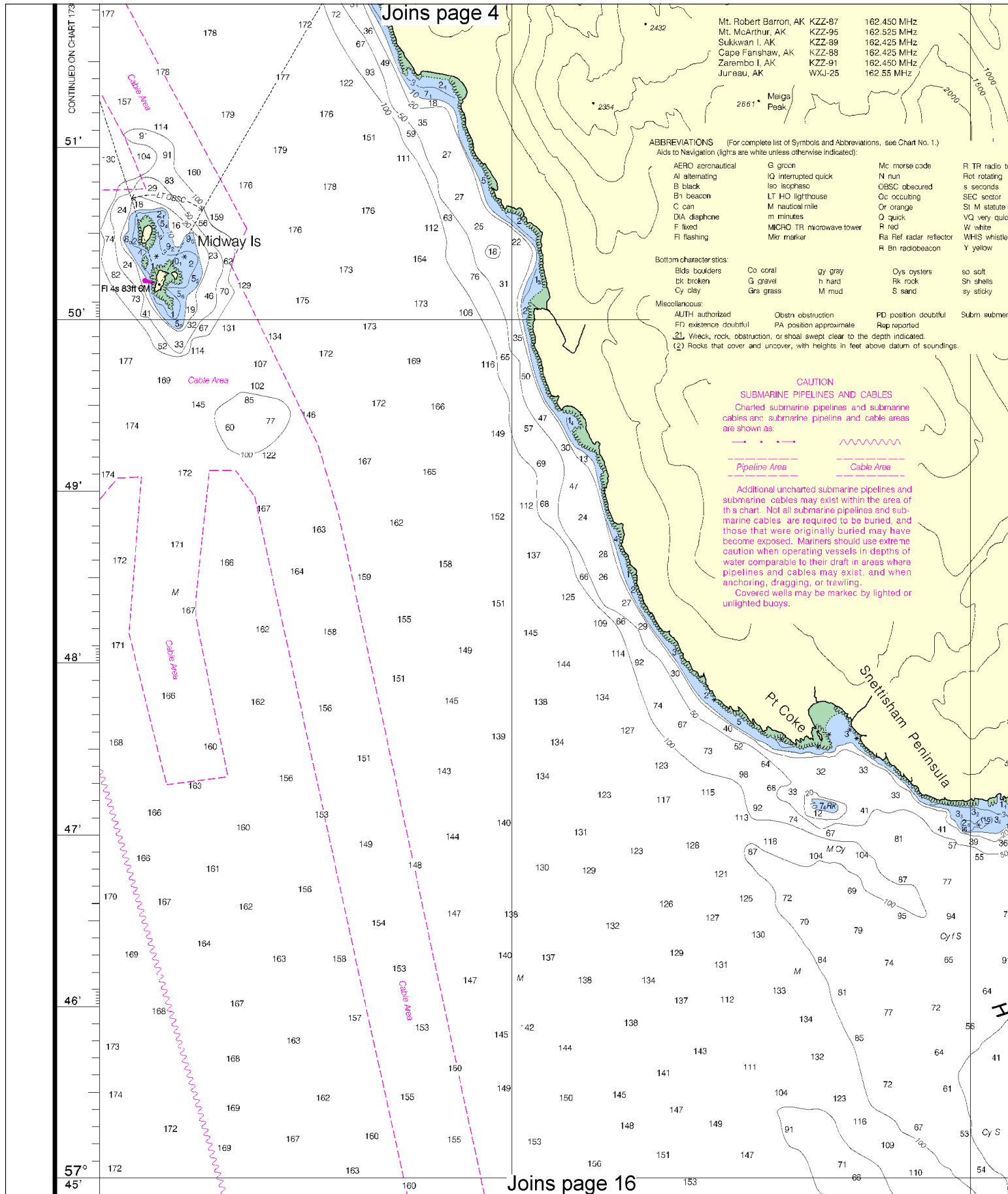
# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

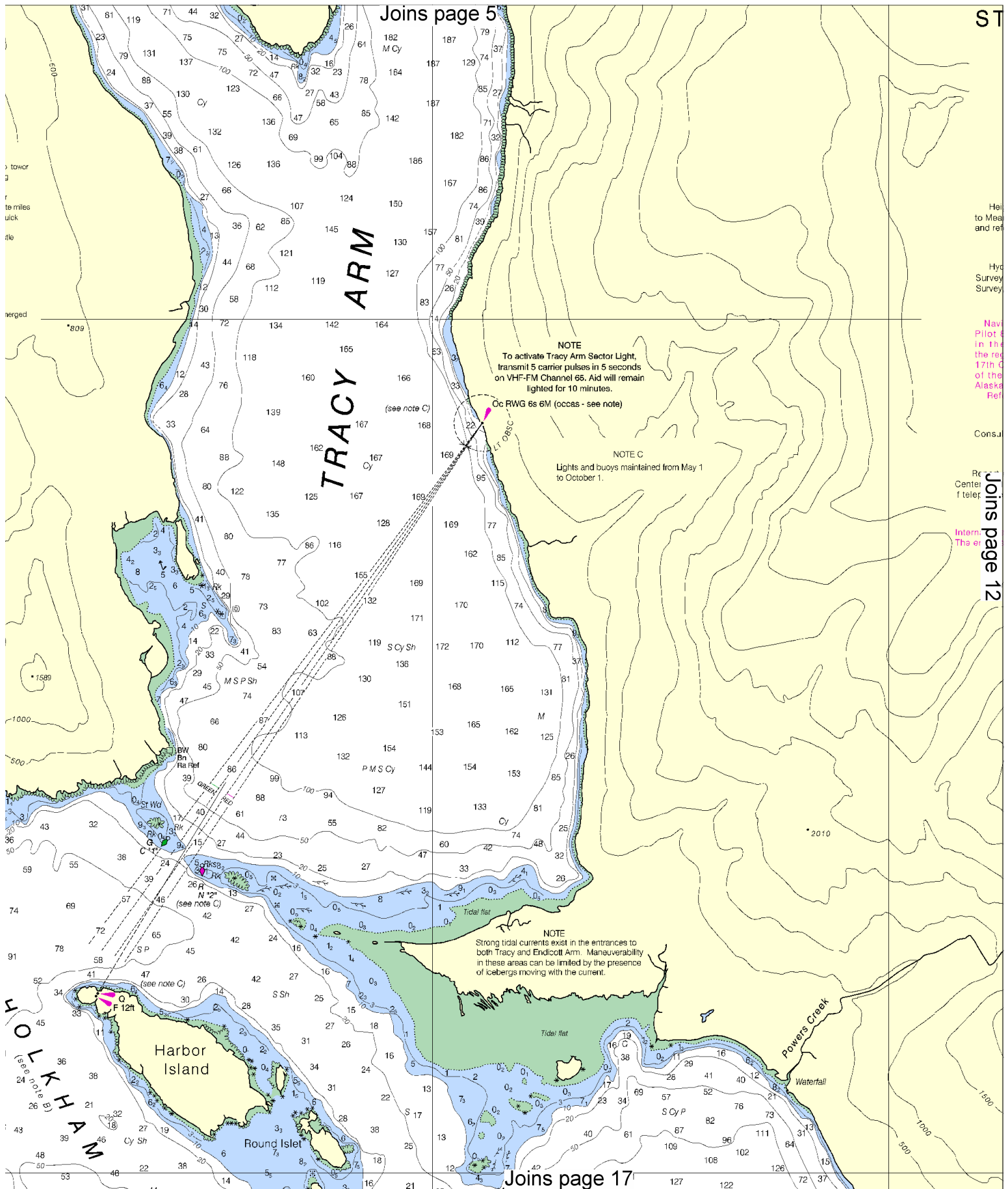
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

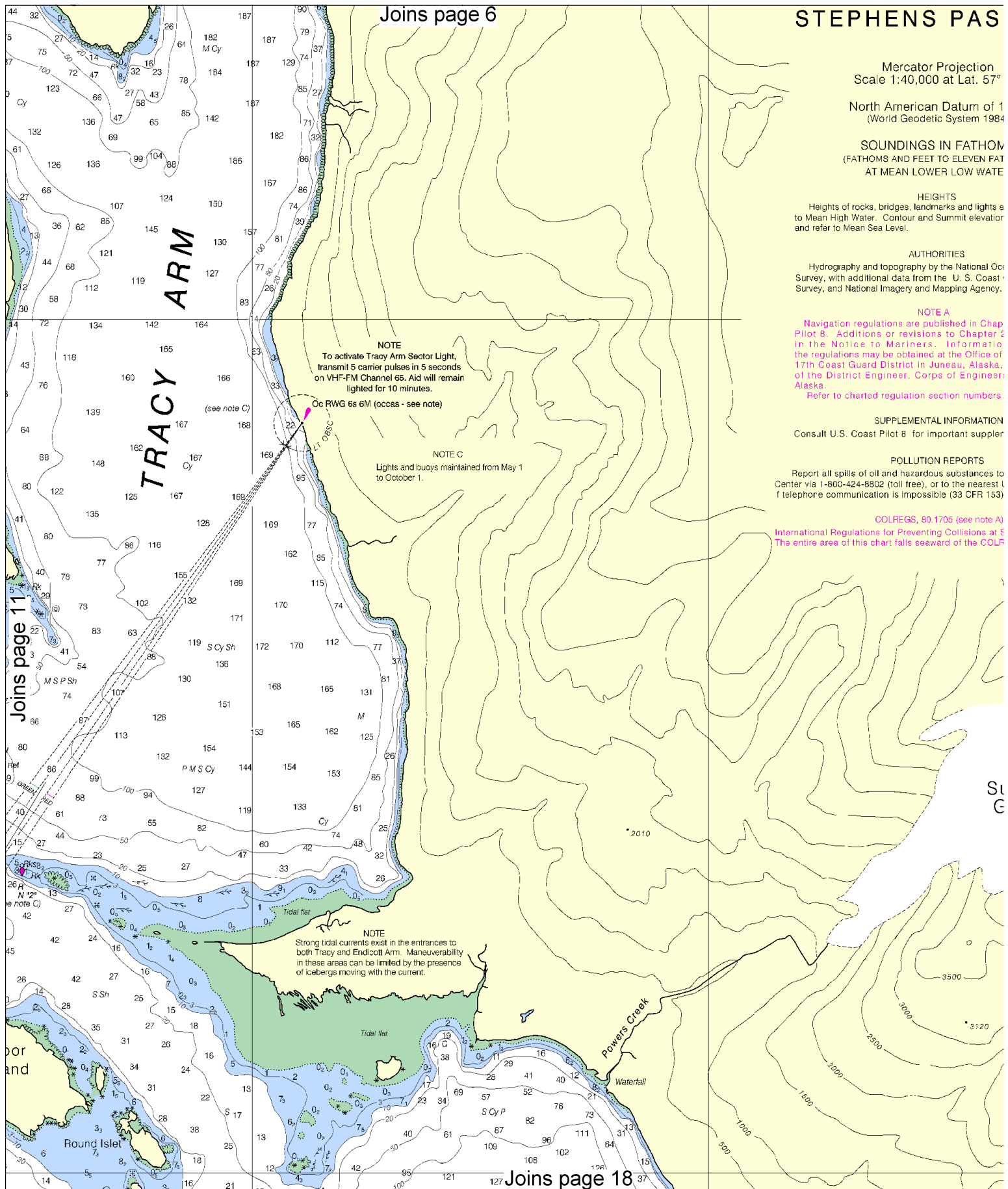
Nautical Chart Catalog No. 3, Panel G



Joins page 15







Joins page 6

# STEPHENS PAS

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 57°  
North American Datum of 1  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOM**  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are to Mean High Water. Contour and Summit elevation and refer to Mean Sea Level.

**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Survey, with additional data from the U. S. Coast Survey, and National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

**NOTE A**  
Navigation regulations are published in Chap Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 in the Notice to Mariners. Information the regulations may be obtained at the Office of 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Alaska.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplies

**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153)

**COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)**  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLF

**NOTE**  
To activate Tracy Arm Sector Light, transmit 5 carrier pulses in 5 seconds on VHF-FM Channel 65. Aid will remain lighted for 10 minutes.

Oc RWG 6s 6M (occas - see note)

**NOTE C**  
Lights and buoys maintained from May 1 to October 1.

**NOTE**  
Strong tidal currents exist in the entrances to both Tracy and Endicott Arm. Maneuverability in these areas can be limited by the presence of icebergs moving with the current.

Joins page 11

Joins page 18

# 12



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



1983  
84)  
MS  
ATHOMS)  
TER

s are in feet and refer  
for values are in feet

cean Service, Coast  
st Guard, Geological  
y.

apter 2, U.S Coast  
r 2 are published  
ion concerning  
of the Commander,  
a, or at the Office  
ers In Anchorage.

rs.

ON  
emental information.

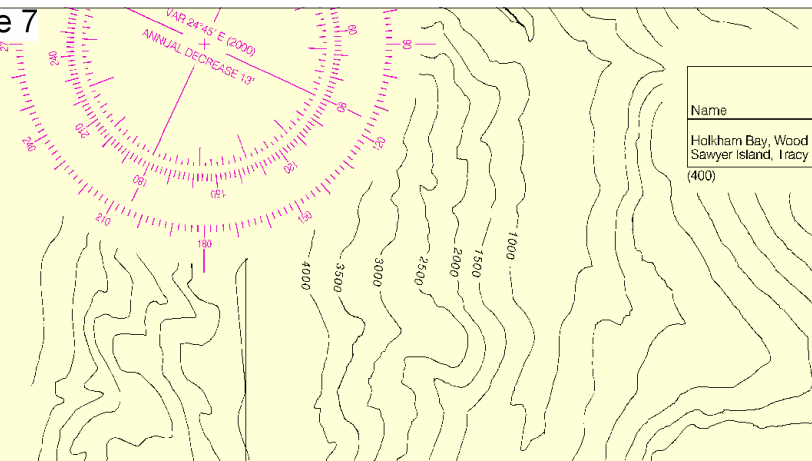
to the National Response  
at U.S. Coast Guard facility  
(3).

A)  
t Sea, 1972.  
LEGs Demarcation Line.

Mt Sumdum

Sumdum  
Glacier

Joins page 7



**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for  
supplemental information concerning aids to  
navigation.

**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids  
to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on  
these aids has been omitted from this chart.

**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to  
navigation are not indicated on this chart. See  
Notice to Mariners.  
During some winter months or when encan-  
gered by ice, certain aids to navigation are  
replaced by other types or removed. For details  
see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

**WARNING**  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid  
to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast  
Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

**CAUTION**  
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for  
surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio  
signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S.  
Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping  
Agency Publication 117.  
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broad-  
casting stations are subject to error and should be used  
with caution.  
Station positions are shown thus:  
○ (Accurate location)      ◌ (Approximate location)

KAPP 2941

55'

12'

54'

53'

**TRACY AP**

Scale 1:20,000 at  
SOUNDINGS IN  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO  
AT MEAN LOWER

Joins page 14

JOINS MAIN PANEL

Joins page 19

Place		Mean Higher High Water	
Name	(LAT/LONG)	feet	High
Holkham Bay, Wood Spit	(57°43'N/133°35'W)	15.4	1
Sawyer Island, Tracy Arm	(57°52'N/133°11'W)	15.5	1

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.  
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

**WARNING**  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

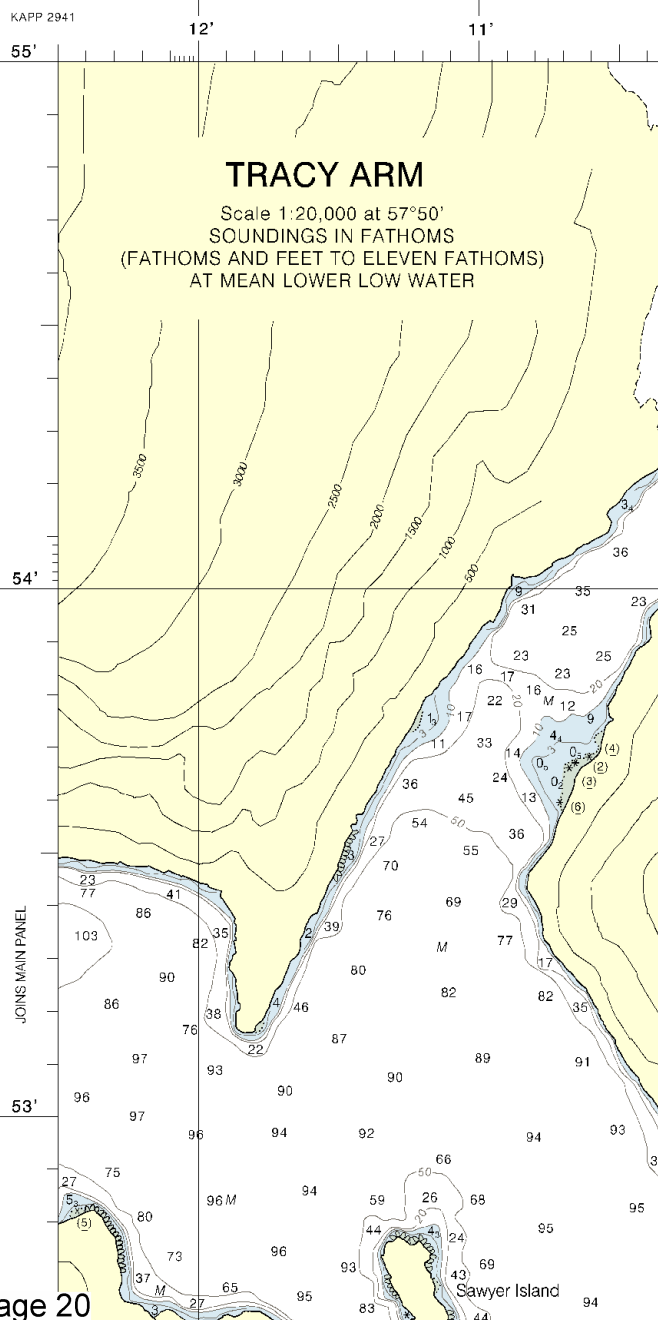
**CAUTION**  
Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:  
○ (Accurate location)      ◐ (Approximate location)

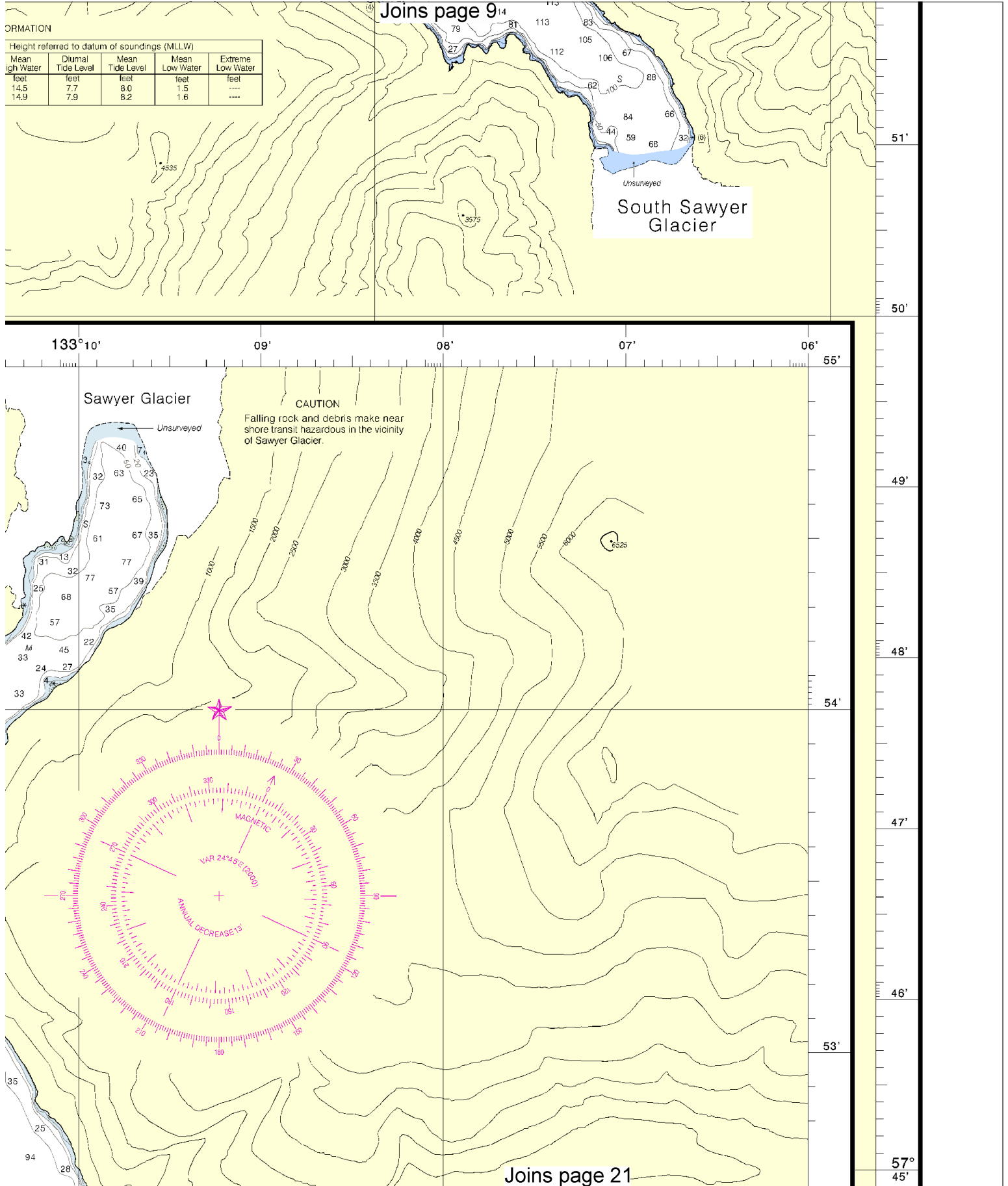
## TRACY ARM

Scale 1:20,000 at 57°50'  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

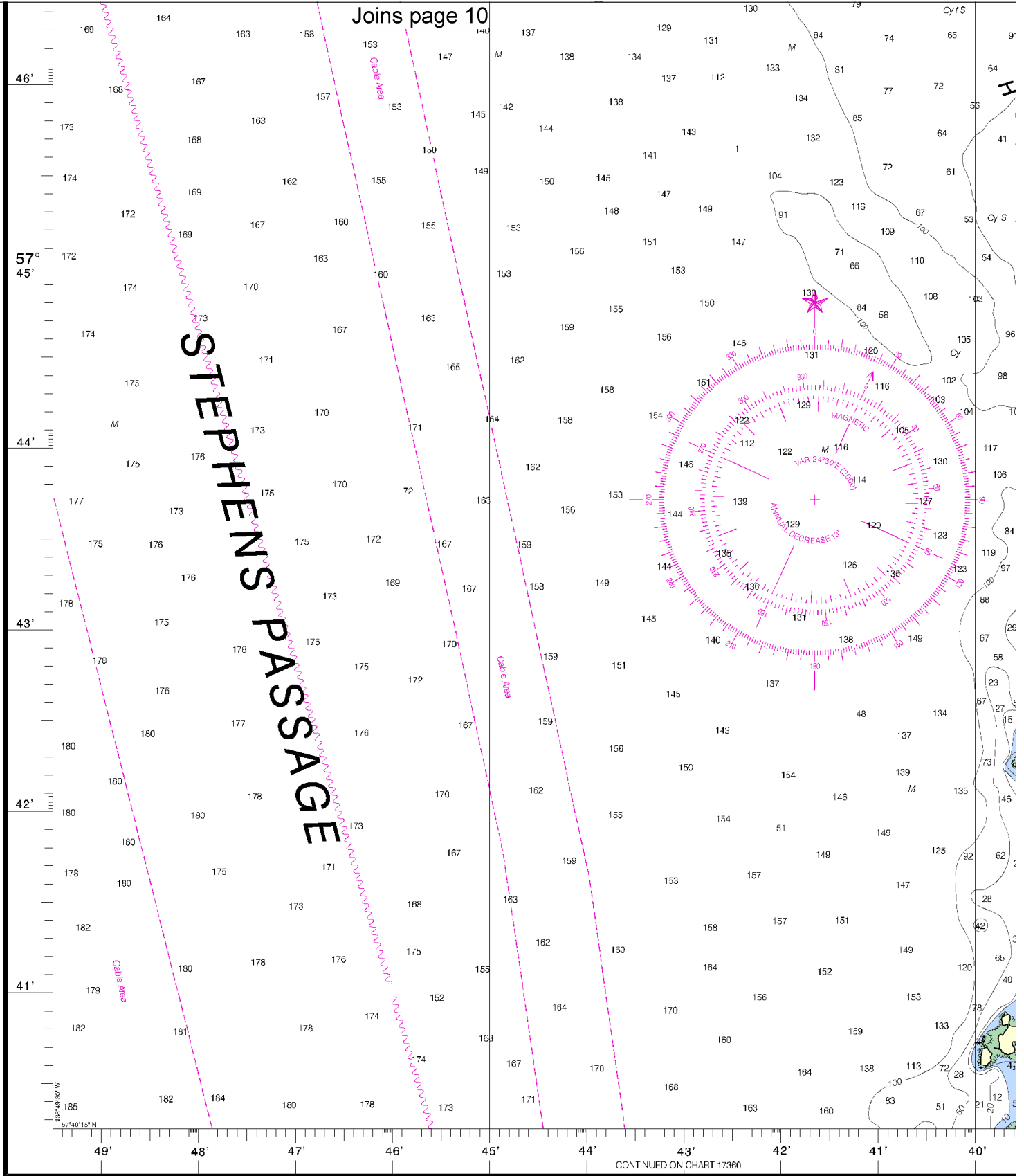


Joins page 13





Joins page 10



1st Ed., Apr. 29/00 ■

17311

### CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

16

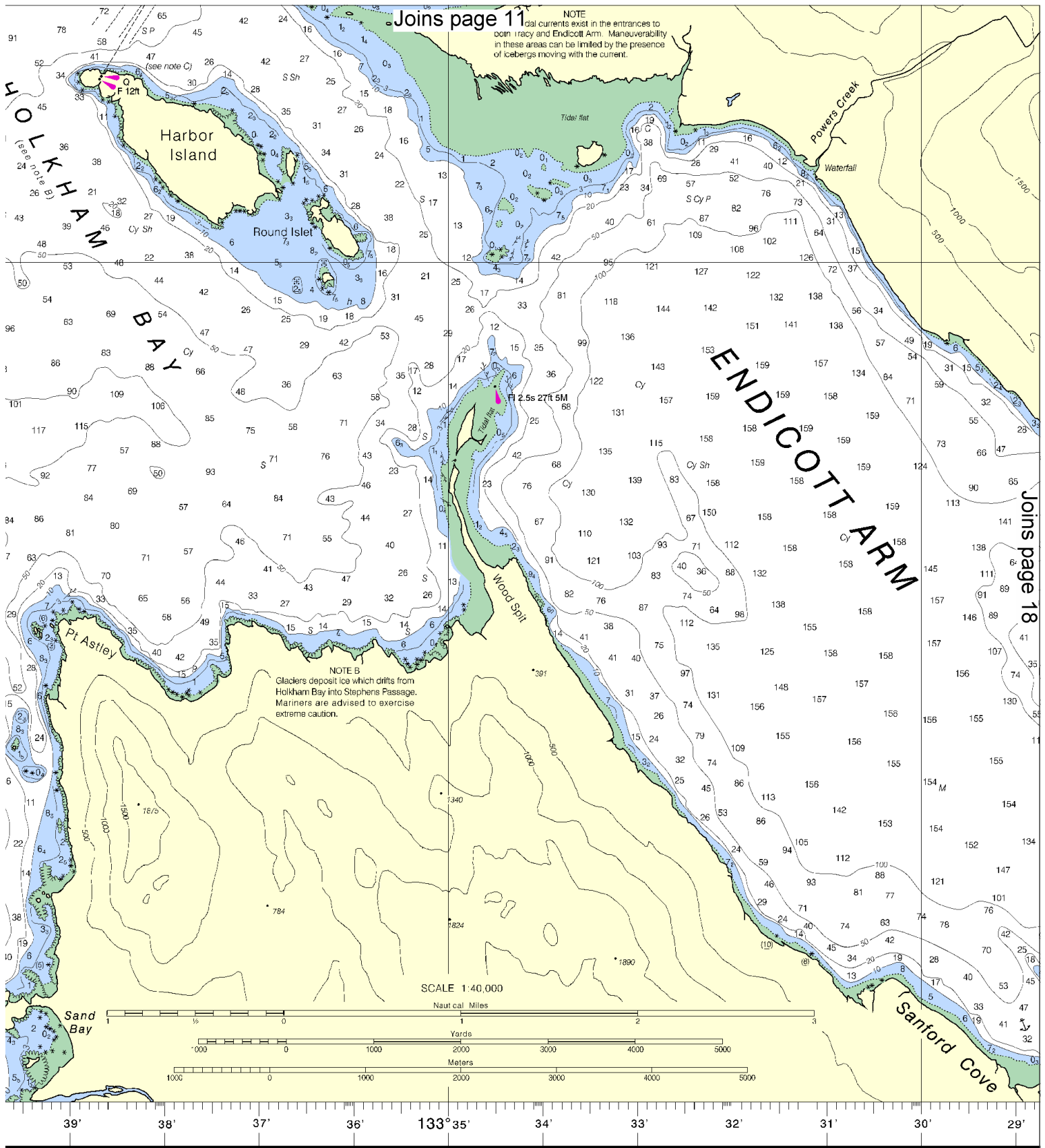


Printed at reduced scale.

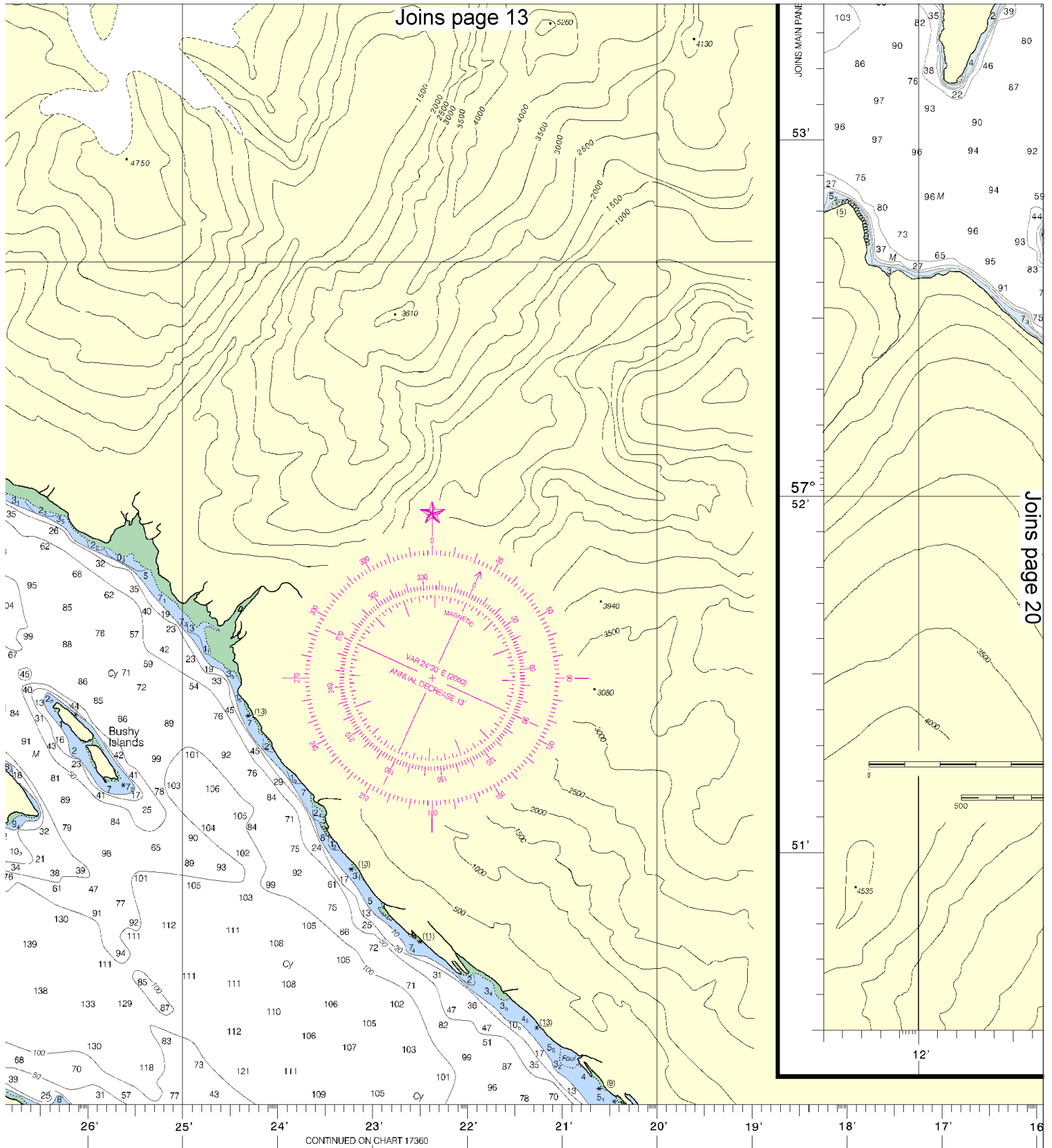
~~SCALE 1:40,000~~  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

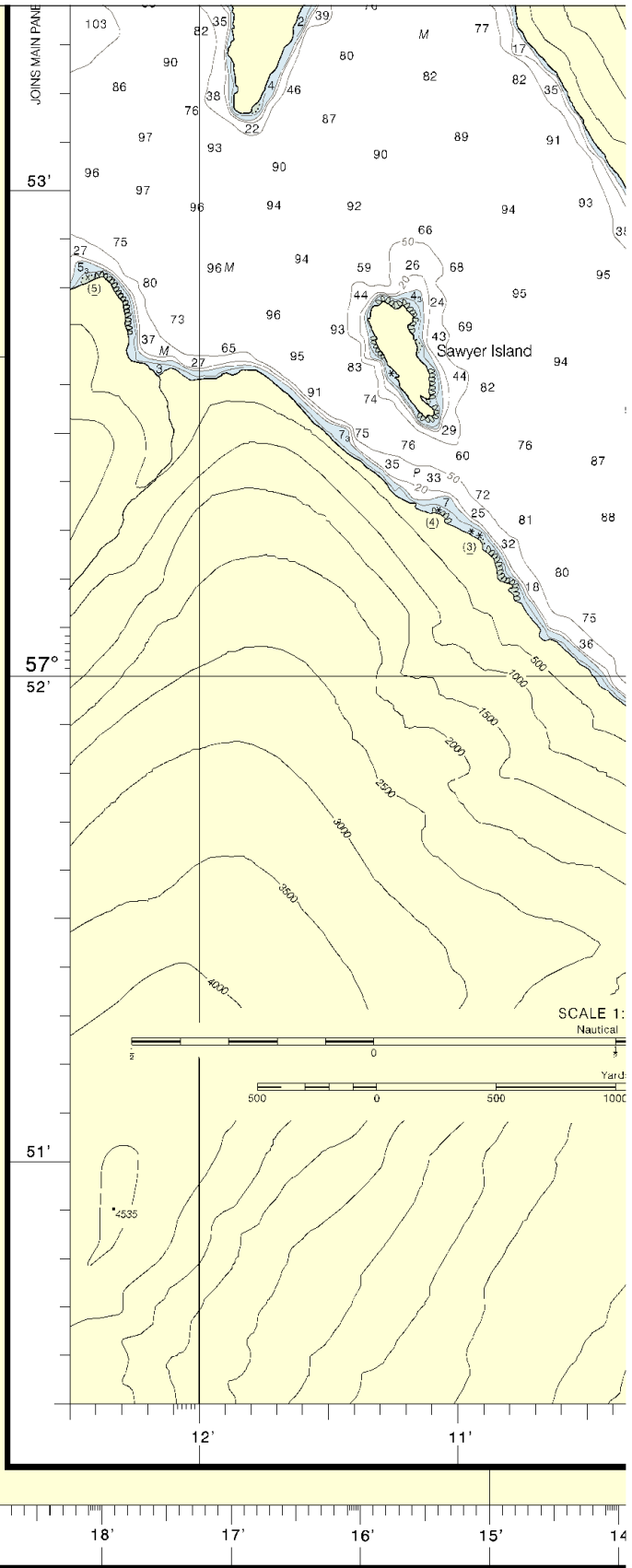
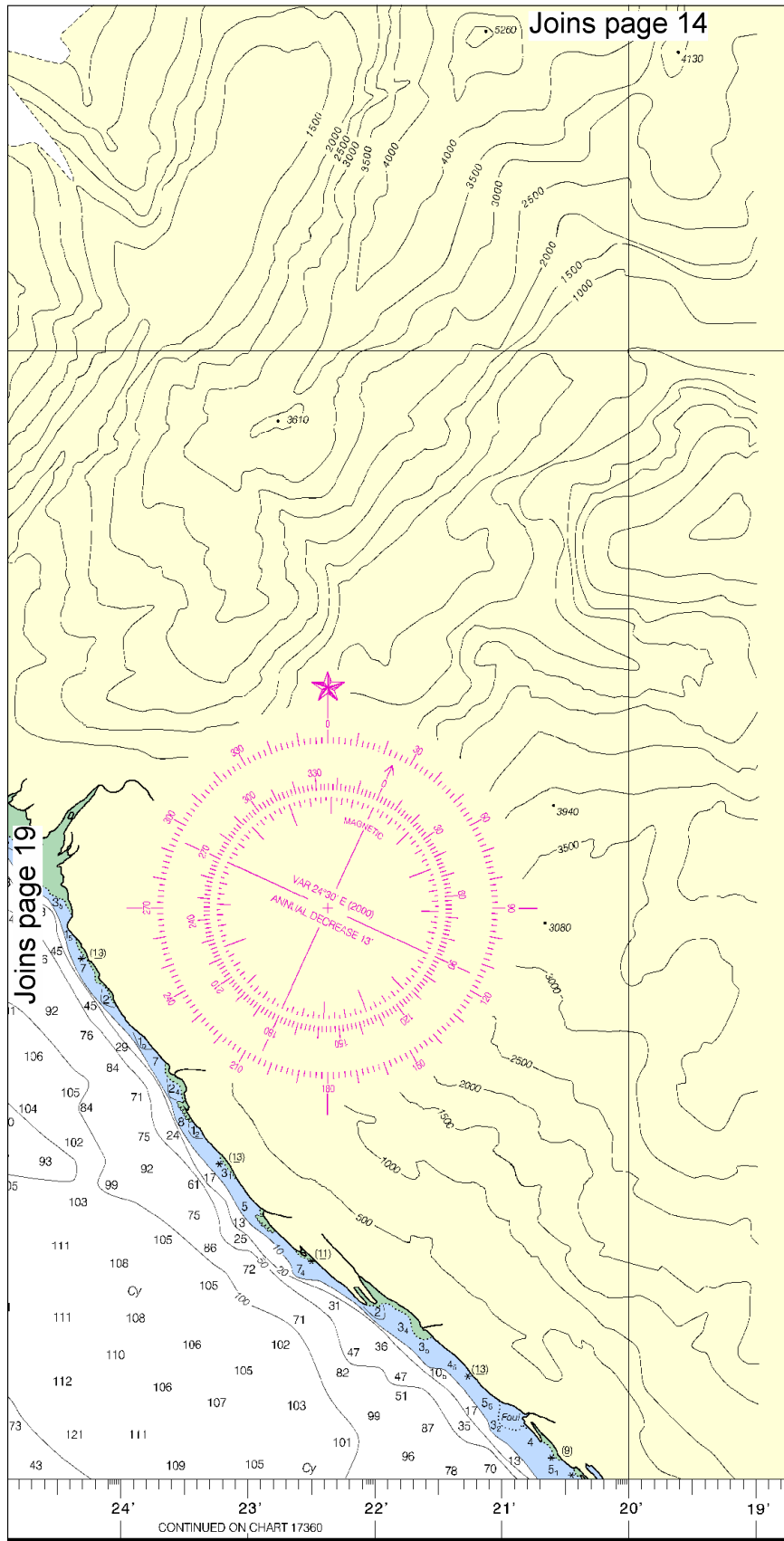








hington, D.C.  
OF COMMERCE  
SPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
IN SERVICE  
IRVEY



20



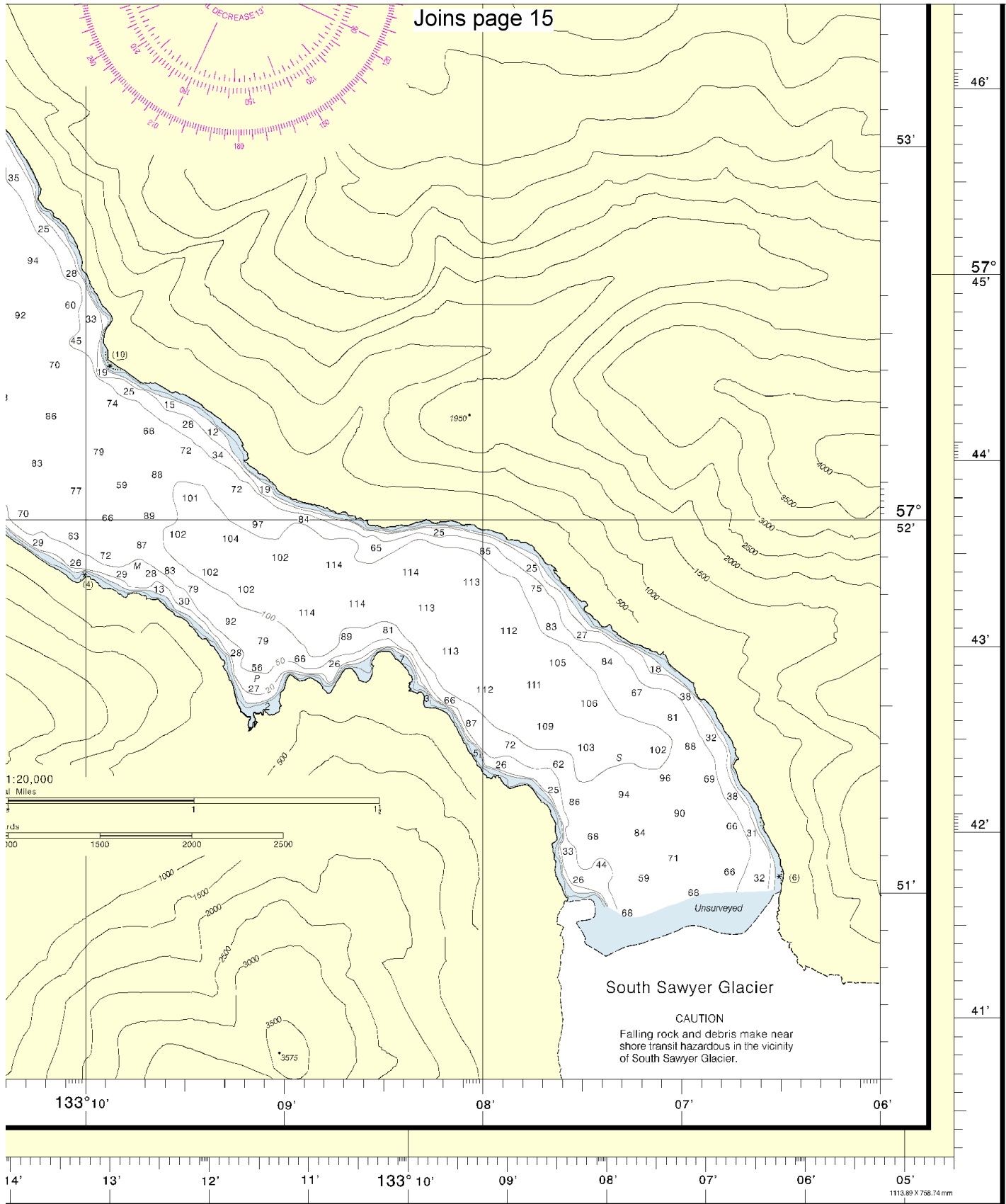
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

See Note on page 5.



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4
FEET	6	12	18	24
METERS	1	2	3	4



ED NO. 1



NSN 7642014674362  
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 17XHA17311

HOLKHAM BAY AND TRACY ARM  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17311

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord)** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau)** – 907-463-2000

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).